

GRA

Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*
Or did his genius
Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To skulk behind my sword. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Close fight.
In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the instant they got clear
of our ship, so I alone became their prisoner. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.
But Cymon soon his crooked *grapples* cast,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. *Dryden.*

GRA'PPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight; hostile
embrace.
They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him stay'd
With their rude hands and grievous *grapplement*. *Fairy Queen.*

GRA'SHOPPER. *n. f.* [from *grasp* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops
in the summer grass. The *cicada* of the Latins, or *cicala*
of the Italians, is often by the poets translated *grashopper*, but
improperly.
Her waggon spoked made of long spinners legs,
The cover of the wings of *grashoppers*. *Shakef. Ro. and Jul.*
Grashoppers eat up the green of whole countries. *Bacon.*
Where silver lakes, with verdant shadows crown'd,
Disperse a grateful chinefs all around;
The *grashopper* avoids the untainted air,
Nor in the midst of summer ventures there. *Addison.*
The women were of such an enormous stature, that we
appeared as *grashoppers* before them. *Addison's Spectator.*

GRA'SPER. See GRAZIER.

TO GRASP. *v. a.* [from *grasp*, Italian.]
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.
O fool that I am, that thought I could *grasp* water and bind
the wind. *Sidney, b. ii.*
In his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls infix'd
Plagues. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
Kings, by *grasping* more than they could hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold. *Denham.*
Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,
I'll *grasp* my sceptre with my dying hand. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. To seize; to catch at.
This *grasping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own
hands, was desired the summer before. *Clarendon.*

TO GRASP. *v. n.*
1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.
So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they
will *grasp* at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness
with less. *Swift.*

2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not now in use.
See, his face is black and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasps*
And tugg'd for life. *Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

3. To gripe; to encroach.
Like a miser 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.
Nor wanted in his *grasp*
What seem'd both spear and shield. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
This hand and sword have been acquainted well;
It should have come before into my *grasp*.
To kill the ravisher. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
The left arm is a little defaced, though one may see it held
something in its *grasp* formerly. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Possession; hold.
I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*.
And the rich East to boot. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Power of seizing.
Within the direful *grasp*
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat.
They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within
their *grasp*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

GRA'SPER. *n. f.* [from *grasp*.] One that grasps, seizes, or
catches at.

GRASS. *n. f.* [from *grasp*, Saxon.] The common herbage of the
field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.
Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *grass*, and bellow as
bulls. *Jer. l. 11.*
The trade of beef for foreign exportation was prejudiced,
and almost sunk; for the flesh being young, and only *grass*
fed, was thin, light and moist, and not of a substance to
endure the salt, or be preserved by it, for long voyages,
or a slow consumption. *Temple.*
You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will pass;
Just fifteen, coming summer's *grass*. *Swift.*

GRASS of Parnassus. *n. f.* [from *parnassia*, Latin.]

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It hath a rose-shaped flower of five large leaves, and five
small at the bottom fringed, of a greenish colour, and planted
orbicularly: out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, which
turns to an oval membranaceous fruit, having but one cell
filled with seeds. This plant grows wild in moist meadows,
particularly in the North. It is called *parnassia* from mount
Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the
cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of *grass*, though the
plant has no resemblance to the *grass* kind. *A. Miller.*

TO GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed *grass*; to become
pasture.
Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats ye may sow it, the sooner to *grass*.
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pails. *Tass. Husband.*

GRASS-PLOT. *n. f.* [from *grass* and *plot*.] A small level covered
with short *grass*.
Here on this *grass-plot*, in this very place,
Come and sport. *Shakefpeare's Tempest.*
The part of your garden next your house should be a par-
terre for flowers, or *grass-plots* bordered with flowers. *Temple.*
They are much valued by our modern planters, to adorn
their walks and *grass-plots*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GRASS-POLY. A species of WILLOW-WORT, which see.

GRA'SINESS. *n. f.* [from *grass*.] The state of abounding in
grass.
GRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *grass*.] Covered with *grass*; abounding
with *grass*.
He did he leave the mountains bare unseen,
Nor the rank *grassy* fens delights untry'd. *Spenser.*
Rais'd of *grassy* turf
Their table was, and mossy seats had round. *Milt. P. Lost.*
The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the *grassy* floor. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

GRATE. *n. f.* [from *grates*, Latin.]
1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or
crossing each other: such as are in cloysters or prisons.
I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for
you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had look'd
through the *grates*, like a gemmy of baboons. *Shakefpeare.*
Out at a little *grate* his eyes he cast
Upon those bordering hills, and open plain. *Doniel's C. W.*
A fan has on it a nursery of lively black-eyed vetches,
who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grates*. *Addison.*

2. The range of bars within which fires are made.
My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned *grate* consumes
coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator, No. 30.*

TO GRATE. *v. a.* [from *grater*, French.]
1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.
Thereat the fiend his gnashing teeth did *grate*. *Fai. Qu.*
Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are *grated*.
To dusty nothing. *Shakefpeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
If the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in
the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* and fret
the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious.
Thereat enraged, soon he 'gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth and *grating* his great heart. *Hubb. Tab.*
They have been partial in the gospel, culled and chosen out
those softer and more gentle dictates which should less *grate*
and disturb them. *Decay of Piety.*

Just resentment and hard usage coin'd
Th' unwilling word; and, *grating* as it is,
Take it, for it is thy due. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
This habit of writing and discouraging, wherein I unfortu-
nately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to
grate the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during
my apprenticeship in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.
The *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms. *Shakef. R. II.*
On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of Erebus. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

TO GRATE. *v. n.*
1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend; to offend, as by op-
pression or importunity.
Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been suborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you should feel this lawless bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a seal divine? *Shakef. Henry IV.*
I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for
you, or else you had looked through the *grates*. *Shakefpeare.*
Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty must be so ten-
derly managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reason of
things. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
This *grated* harder upon, and raised greater tumults and
boilings in the hearts of men, than the seeming unreasonableness
of former articles. *South's Sermons.*

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I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that
would have *grated* sorely on some men's patience, and have
filled their lives with discontent. *Lace.*

2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over
another.
We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife, because
the edge of it may sometimes *grate*. *Hobbes, b. v. f. 36.*

GRA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *gratus*, Latin.]
1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and
to repay benefits.
A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays. *Milton.*
Years of service past,
From grateful souls exact reward at last. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Pleading; acceptable; delightful; delicious.
Whatsoever is ingrate at first, is made *grateful* by custom;
but whatsoever is too pleasing at first, groweth quickly to
satiate. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine. *Pope.*

GRA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *grateful*.]
1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with
due sense of obligation.
He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* reply'd. *Milton.*
Enough remains for household charge beside,
His wife and tender children to sustain,
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deserving train. *Dryd. Virg.*
In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lovers toll the *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleasing manner.
Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of some-
thing new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *grateful*.]
1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obsolete.
A Lacedaemonian knight, having sometime served him with more
gratefulness than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*
Blessings beforehand, ties of *gratefulness*,
The sound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRA'TER. *n. f.* [from *grater*, Fr. from *grate*.] A kind of coarse file
with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRA'TIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *gratificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pleasing.
They are incapable of any design above the present *grati-*
fication of their palates. *South's Sermons.*

2. Pleasure; delight.
How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and
aversion, and to renounce those gratifications in which he has
been long used to place his happiness? *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

TO GRATIFY. *v. a.* [from *gratificatio*, Latin.]
1. To indulge; to please by compliance.
You fear between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify*, what'er the great desire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to please.
But pride stood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden's Fables.*
The captive generals to his car are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*
A palmed appetite is humorous, and must be *gratified* with
saucers rather than food. *Tatler, No. 54.*
At once they *gratify* their scent and taste,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repast. *Pope.*
A thousand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to cu-
riosity, though not improving to the understanding. *Addison.*

3. To requite with a gratification: as, I'll *gratify* you for this
trouble.

GRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate*.] Harshly; offensively.

GRATIS. *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recom-
pence.
The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd. *Shakef.*
They sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st
thyself away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakefpeare.*
Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them
a title to have advice *gratis*. *L'Estrange.*
I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though
offered it *gratis* by those universities. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

GRA'TITUDE. *n. f.* [from *gratitudo*, low Latin.]
1. Duty to benefactors.
Forbid
That our renowned Rome, whose *gratitude*
Tow'rd her deserving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own! *Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Desire to return benefits.
The debt immense of endless *gratitude*. *Milton.*
Gratitude is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an in-
ward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit re-
ceived, together with a readiness to return the same, or the
like. *South's Sermons.*

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GRATUITOUS. *adj.* [from *gratuitus*, Latin; *gratuit*, Fr.]
1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.
We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven for the fruits
of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*

2. Asserted without proof.
The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous*
declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Key.*

GRATUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous*.]
1. Without claim or merit.
2. Without proof.
I would know whence came this obliquity of direction,
which they *gratuitously* tack to matter: this is to ascribe will
and choice to these particles. *Che ne's Phil. Prin.*

GRATUITY. *n. f.* [from *gratuité*, Fr. from *gratuitous*.] A present or
acknowledgment; a free gift.
They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and
dismissed him with a small *gratuity*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon
the score of some little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift.*

TO GRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [from *gratulari*, Latin.]
1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.
To gratify the good Andronicus,
And *gratulate* his safe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires. *Shakef. Tit. Andr.*
Whither away so fast?
—No farther than the Tower,
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shakef. Rich. III.*
Since nature could behold so dire a crime,
I *gratulate* at least my native clime,
That such a land, which such a monster bore,
So far is distant from our Thracian shore. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To declare joy for.
Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy 'scape from rumour *gratulate*,
No less than if from peril; and devout,
Do beg thy care unto thy after state. *Ben. John's Epigrams.*

GRATULATION. *n. f.* [from *gratulario*, Latin.] Salutations
made by expressing joy; expression of joy.
They are the first *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Sa-
viour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by
such as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hook.*
The earth
Gave signs of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Psalm. Par. Lost.*
Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a Christian
desire, are so compleat that they require no addition: I shall
turn my wishes into *gratulations*, and, congratulating their ful-
ness, only wish their continuance. *South.*

GRA'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *gratulate*.] Congratulatory, ex-
pressing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the
Saxon *græp*, a grove or cave. *Gibson's Camden.*

GRAVE. *n. f.* [from *græp*, Saxon.] The place in the ground in
which the dead are repositied.
Now it is the time of night,
That the *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his spright,
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakefpeare.*
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome *grave*. *Milton.*
To walk upon the *graves* of our dead masters,
Is our own security. *Denham's Sophy.*
A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments
which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave*
all mankind, and all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*

GRAVE-CLOATHS. *n. f.* [from *grave* and *cloaths*.] The dress of the
dead.
But of such subtle substance and unbound,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose *grave-cloaths* were un-
bound. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. xi.*
And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot
with *grave-cloaths*. *Jo. xi. 44.*

GRAVE-STONE. *n. f.* [from *grave* and *stone*.] The stone that is laid
over the grave; the monumental stone.
Timon, presently prepare thy *grave*;
Lye where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy *grave-stone* daily. *Shakefpeare's Timon of Athens.*

TO GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven*. [from *graver*,
French; *graver*, Italian.]
1. To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard sub-
stance.
Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*. *Milton.*
Such later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out those
former *gravings* or characters, which by just and lawful oaths
were made upon their souls. *King Charles.*
Thy sum of duty let two words contain;
O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,
Be humble and be just. *Prior.*

2. To carve or form.
What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof
hath *graven* it? *Heb. ii. 18.*

3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be im-
pressed on paper. *10 P.*

The